

**“CURRENT FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES FACED BY PAKISTAN:THE
CONTINGENT APPROACH”**

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Introduction:

Foreign policy includes defining the national interest as well as the economic interest and strategies chosen both to safeguard that and to achieve its policy goal.

The supreme interest of foreign policy to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity. After getting independent from imperialist power Pakistan faced the worst condition of foreign affair. The Quaid- e - Azam idealism in the field of state organization found an equally manifestation in the realm of foreign policy.

“Our foreign policy is a friend line and goodwill towards all the nation of the world. We don’t cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation, we believe in principles of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our almost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found in laking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and supreme people of the world and in upholding the principles of the united nations”.

This was the statement of Quaid e Azam which clearly give the perspective that Pakistan will never support the major super n-power or other which are innovative in conflict and oppression. The clear and hence viewpoint would be based on promoting peace and prosperity main nation of the world. After the death of Quaideazam, the big sacrifice for Pakistan foreign policy affairs was Liaquat Ali Khan and first foreign minister sir Zafarullah khan they both worked extraordinarily mainly on economic crises also which was major issues at that time. This was little introduction after gotten independence.

After 9/11 attacked the main problem to ensure Pakistan policy, like terrorism, extremism and economic decline have impeded the structure of Pakistan policy. As with the inception of the 21st century, many challenges emerge after the US attacked Pakistan which gave birth or postures the terrorism in the southern region which heavily impact the sovereignty or territorial integrity to a big extent. Because Pakistan shares its longest borders to its neighbour country due to which many terrorist attacked in Pakistan come from the border of Afghanistan.

Than drone attacked by the US is also a big challenge took-Afghanistan. Drone strikes are clearly violating the Pakistan interest and sovereignty, and through the strike, Pakistan is getting a great deal of collateral damage and innocent people are

being killed. Due to this drone strike the no of a suicide attack in different part of Pakistan is increasingly simultaneously.

KASHMIR ISSUE:-

Another great challenge to the foreign policy of Pakistan is Kashmir issue. After independence, the Kashmir issue remains a bone contention between Pakistan and India. On the issue of Kashmir both countries have fought wars of 165, 1971 and 1999 Kargil war and in 1988, both countries have tested a nuclear missile had made a region a dangerous. Both countries showed resolve the conflict through negotiation and table talk or do referendum that the people of Kashmir want to live as a separate state or they want to merge their self with India or Pakistan and United nation united states should work as arbitrators to resolve this global issue.

BALUCHISTAN ISSUE:-

After the Akbar Bugti assassination, the situation worsened attack in national installations of armed forces and non-provincial civilians. External interference in Balochistan is also may be found, Baluchistan strategic importance and China investment in Gawadar port are also not liked by many states.

TERRORISM:-

After 9/11 the western created a concept of blaming Muslim as a terrorist. Pakistan faced of tremendous pressure from West that Pakistan posture terrorist groups such as Al Qaida and Haqqani and have a link with Afghan Taliban. This is the biggest challenge that Pakistan should provide explicit and implicit perspective to the West that Pakistan didn't support any terrorist group and have no link with any group.

1. The unwillingness of foreign sports players and teams to come to Pakistan for playing and tourist due to the security situation.
2. Decrease in foreign investment due to law and order situation and energy crisis.

REFORMATION:-

Reformation in opportunities to seek the strong foreign policy.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION:-

As in South Asian regions, Pakistan has the opportunity to strengthen the relationship with China which is going to world biggest economic power by the year of 2025, and also to improve the relationship with Russia which is

considered as major Eurasian powers. For regional cooperation, Pakistan should normalize its relation with India and made the SAARC more effective as like EU and Asian.

UNIPOLARITY TO MULTIPOLARITY:

After the attack of 9/11, the US invaded in Afghanistan and Iraq have weak it unipolarity due to which in upcoming decade world is shifting to multipolar Pakistan have this opportunity to build itself and emerge as string power.

CPEC AS GAME CHANGER:

A 46 billion project which tends to modernize Pakistans infrastructure and strengthen its economy by the construction of modern transportation network numerous energy project and special economic zone.

CPEC promises to unlock many doors of trade and connecting the country to west and north-west due to its many job opportunities would be available to Pakistan people and engineer and many local industries would emerge.

PAKISTAN S GEO-STRATEGICAL LOCATION:

The important geo-strategical location of Pakistan cannot be ignored as I mention above the CPEC as game changer which backbone is Gawader port due to which you can trade with the west and middle east and also provide port facilities to landlocked countries of central Asia and Afghanistan.

CONCLUSION:

After getting independence from imperial power Pakistan foreign policy remains hamstring by host issue like the 9/11 attacked change the scenario of world politics which intensively affect the Pak-Afghan policy from independence day to till Pak foreign policy has influenced by military intelligence agencies civil bureaucracy Feudal lord. It must be finished free from foreign policy then Pakistan will exist as an independent state and also free the state from the influence of superpowers.

- Secondly, Pakistan should not depend on US relation she must be made good relations with Russia and India which is Pak border sharing and neighbour and also include the activities and economic relations of SAARC to make an effective organization like EU and

other. Due to Islamic ideology, Pakistan should have good relationships with Muslim countries. It is a matter of fact due to its dependency on donor countries in the economy has been getting dictation from donor countries in domestic and foreign policy. New made civil abolish subsidies on electricity and on other items the influence of IMF and world bank. Foreign due to such influence Pak foreign policy is unable to make decisions on many issues. For healthy democratic and foreign affairs. These issues must be resolved.